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JUDICIAL DISCRIMINATION.

A CORPORATION MEASURE TO DEFEAT.

BY J. K. JONES.

Possibly the history of legislation in California does not furnish a more insidious and dangerous measure than the proposed constitutional amendment dealing with taxation. Just how it ever reached the present stage without a vigorous protest from organized labor is difficult to discover. It comes to us under the innocent guise of "placing our revenue laws on a scientific basis," when in reality it will prove something disastrously more—as any trade union will discover when it lines up against a San Francisco corporation in an industrial fight. We are not questioning motives, but simply facing consequences that will most certainly result from the adoption of the proposed measure.

The issue can be easily and plainly stated. It requires but little knowledge of either law or taxation to get to the marrow of the matter and pass judgment thereon. It is of little or no consequence whether from a strictly money standpoint the City and County of San Francisco gains or loses by the new tax measure, if by so doing it deliberately releases to others our present financial grip on the corporations by transferring to State officials all functions of taxation. It would be a matter of some curiosity to know how much in the way of so-called "reduced municipal taxation" the Carmen's Union would consider a fair equivalent for passing the city's present financial control of the United Railroads—through the municipality's present powers of taxation and licenses—over to the State Board of Equalization. It is hardly credible that such charitable institutions as the United Railroads and the Telephone Company ever desired to get their property away from the supervision and practical control of the labor voting population of San Francisco. In framing this precious innocent-looking measure of "tax reform," neither the corporations nor their University cats-paws ever for a moment thought of the controlling influence of organized labor in San Francisco. No, they were thinking of the dear taxpayer whom they love so much. Of course they offer voluntarily—in their great generosity and abundant goodness of their hearts—to increase their own taxation (according to their own figuring) that the "workingmen of the cities" may be relieved.

This is not the first "Greek horse" in the way of legislation that he employers have presented to organized labor. Under the present revenue laws the City of San Francisco has complete control of taxation of the major portion of property within its borders—both as to assessment and collection. The money, even for State purposes, goes through municipal hands—then to the State officials. This is exactly as it should be. Under these laws the citizens of San Francisco through their own elected officers fix the value of their own property, corporations and private, and also fix the tax rate thereon. The State officials of course have the power to fix the rate for State purposes and raise valuations in given localities where the State's interest is involved. In other words, for all purposes of taxation and revenue the present laws give to San Francisco the first grip on

In the August Number of the *International Molders' Journal* appears an article under the above heading that is well worth reproducing, and which cites in a temperate manner the discrimination complained of by trade unionists:

It is the present policy for many of the leading publications and daily papers to attack the trade unions with the accusation that they are endeavoring to cast the shadow of suspicion over the integrity of our courts. If it were true that any of our courts were corrupt, it would be our signal duty to give all possible publicity to the fact regardless of the criticism which such action might arouse, or the enmity it might create.

CRITICISM NOT AN ATTACK ON INTEGRITY.

The integrity of our courts, however, has not, and is not being questioned by the trade unions, or their leaders, no charge of dishonesty or corruption being made against them. There has been criticism of decisions handed down in connection with cases arising from industrial disputes between employers and employees, and open condemnation of the action of courts of equity, because of those injunctions issued, which have abrogated constitutional rights and privileges. But this criticism has not raised a question of judicial integrity, though it has questioned the court's authority and competency, as well as the justice and equity of their decisions.

The belief that a court is in error, or that its decision is unjust, in no way carries with it the assumption that it is dishonest, or cast an imputation upon its integrity. Every time that a case is appealed from one court to another, it implies that the appellant believed the lower court's decision to have been unjust, or that its decree was not in accord with the law. When a court's decision is reversed by a higher court, it does not imply that the lower court was lacking in honesty and integrity, but that it was in error, and failed to properly interpret and apply the law.

POSSIBILITY OF EXCEEDING LEGITIMATE FUNCTIONS.

In addition to misapplication of the law, courts may exceed the powers given to them by the law, and may assume to hand down decisions which in substance make new laws, the court practically assuming the powers of a legislature, yet this would not imply that they were corrupt, and a severe criticism of their action is not an attack upon their integrity, though it may be upon their jurisdiction.

The trade unions have as much confidence in the integrity of our courts as any other group of citizens, and believe in the honesty of the judiciary, but this does not lead them to the belief that because a judge is honest that his decisions are always just, or in harmony with the law, any more than a just and proper respect for the law, implies that all laws are just and equitable. Many of our laws are unjust, glaringly so in some instances, yet those who attack the injustice, and endeavor to have the law repealed, are not lawless, but are proceeding in a most lawful manner to secure justice.

No man of character would for a moment entertain the thought that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was lacking in integrity, or harbor the belief that its members were other than men of the highest standards of morality, honesty of purpose and legal

VARYING VIEWS ON EXCLUSION.

James D. Grahame has written an article summarizing the views of men in the public eye on the Asiatic problem. In part he says:

Mr. Taft has expressed himself in his letter of acceptance as follows:

"In the matter of putting a limitation upon Asiatic immigration, referred to in the Democratic platform, it is sufficient to say that the present Republican administration shows itself able to minimize the evils suggested and the subsequent Republican administration can be counted upon to continue the same policy."

The views of Mr. Taft were very succinctly expressed in his Miami University speech, June 15, 1905, wherein he characterized the Chinese exclusion as "unjustly severe" and intimated that said law was passed by Congress and is now enforced through fear of "certain unreasonable and extreme popular leaders of California and other Coast States." Then in answering the question raised by himself, as to the continued enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, he used the following language:

"Does the question not answer itself? Is it not the duty of all members of Congress and of the executive to disregard the unreasonable demands of a portion of the community deeply prejudiced upon this subject in the Far West and insist on extending justice and courtesy to a people from whom we are deriving and are likely to derive such immense benefit in the way of international trade?"

Mr. Roosevelt subsequently issued an "Executive Order" modifying the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act by imposing certain restrictions upon the officials entrusted with the enforcement of the law. Later on the President in his message, first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress (1905), declared that gross injustice and wrong had been done China and suggested certain modifications of the Chinese exclusion law. These suggestions were embodied by Mr. David J. Foster of Vermont in a bill (H. R. 12,973), which he introduced during first session of Fifty-ninth Congress.

This bill provided (1) for the complete reversal of the present policy of Chinese exclusion by admitting "all Chinese persons other than laborers." (2) It defined the words "laborer and laborers" in such a way as to embrace only certain classes of labor, thus admitting all classes of labor. (3) It provided that all persons, other than laborers, should be entitled to entrance and residence in the United States, upon the presentation of a passport or certificate issued by an officer duly authorized therefor by the Chinese Government. (4) It provided for appeals to the courts and releases on bail with a consequent certainty that many ineligible Chinese would escape deportation. (5) It provided for the issuance by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of permits to land upon an oral statement on the part of the Chinese person seeking admittance. (6) It was a distinct relinquishment of the sovereignty of the United States, and if placed upon the statute books would have humiliated the nation in the eyes of its own people and of the whole world.

The passage of the bill would have resulted not only in the flooding of the country with coolies, but would have placed the United States in the ridiculous

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position of delegating to representatives of the Chinese Government the right to say who of its people should enter this country.

Again in 1906 the President in his message at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress called attention to the injustice that (supposedly) was being done to the Japanese by the school officials of California and as a retaliatory measure recommended that the right of naturalization be conferred upon immigrants of that race.

The storm of remonstrance and disapproval which followed that recommendation caused our Republican representatives much concern and Messrs. McKinlay, Knowland and Kahn informed their constituents that the President had changed his views.

Mr. Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, said in his report for 1907 that the rigors of Chinese exclusion should be decreased and recommended drastic changes in the laws as now framed. He has even gone out of his way, as a public official, to air his views on the subject in an article published in the *North American Review*.

Mr. Straus, *alter ego*, Mr. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, said recently, in a speech before the City Club of Boston, that some years ago he had much personal experience with Chinese as railroad laborers and "they showed all the traits which it is desirable for the American immigrant to have and which should be the test of admittance. They were ambitious, hard-working, patient, enduring and trustworthy."

Against these assertions I can submit contrary testimony from such gentlemen as the late Morris M. Estee and James G. Blaine. Some two or three years previous to the utterance of these opinions Mr. Sargent gave testimony before a committee of the House of Representatives and being questioned as to the enforcement of the exclusion laws, said he defied any person to point out a single instance where a Chinese merchant, student or traveler, bearing the proper credentials, had been detained or suffered any indignity whatever. He further testified that to his own personal knowledge there were some three or four hundred Chinese in the City of Washington who had no legal right to remain in the country, and yet he says he was directed to make no further arrests of such unlawful residents. By whose authority was such an order issued? By whose or what authority is an act of Congress nullified?

These are very important questions and concern every American citizen. When laws can be set aside at will by those entrusted with their enforcement it would seem to be time that a change was made. I do not think I can express myself in any better manner than did Mr. Gompers when testifying before the exclusion committee before named; he said:

"There is somewhere around in the air—the official air and the legislative air—the notion to do things, of importance, and we are confronted with conditions that require the doing of things of importance. But I am sorry to say, to be compelled to say, that the tendency is not to find a solution for the right thing to do, but to do the thing that is calculated to accentuate and make the conditions worse."

It is also a matter of record in the archives of the Exclusion League that a resolution was telegraphed to Judge Melvin of Oakland with a request that he would have it inserted in the Republican platform at the Chicago convention and the reply came back that he could not obtain its consideration in committee.

The Soo railroad has placed an order with the Minnesota State Free Employment Bureau for 7000 men. They are wanted as harvest hands in Minnesota and North Dakota, and the wages offered run from \$2 to \$4 a day with board. Under the order several hundred men have already been placed.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

Notes of the Executive Committee Meeting Held Last Saturday Evening.

Communications from the Assessors of Riverside, Monterey, Lassen, San Joaquin, San Benito, San Francisco, Nevada, Mendocino, Napa, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Barbara Counties, advising the League of the number of Japanese and Chinese owning real estate, were referred to the committee on publicity and statistics.

Congressman E. A. Hayes, presenting the League with 4,000 copies of his speech on Asiatic exclusion, the secretary was directed to express thanks for the same.

A large number of individuals and libraries have asked for literature and information, and each request has been complied with.

BILLS.

Jas. D. Grahame, salary.....	\$20.00
T. McCarthy, salary	15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary	35.00
Printing billheads	2.50
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	6.00
Supplies	2.25
Postage	12.50

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary reported on conditions affecting automobile repairs, etc., likewise the routine work of the League and the sending out of a large amount of literature to interested organizations throughout the country. The report was received, and the matter relative to automobile garages was given to such organizations interested.

DEFERRED BUSINESS.

The matter submitted by the League to the Executive Board, relative to the salt industry of our city, was referred to the Secretary for investigation. The Secretary was also instructed to notify the committee on organization to meet for the purpose of continuing the work relative to the affiliation of bodies outside of the League.

CONTRIBUTIONS ENDING AUGUST 15.

Balance on hand August 1.....	\$365.43
Molders, No. 164	6.50
Retail Clerks, No. 432.....	5.00
Engineers, No. 64	30.00
Stage Employees, No. 33.....	.71
Typographical Union, No. 21.....	7.45
Machinists, No. 68	10.00
S. F. Building Trades Council.....	264.25
Marine Cooks and Stewards.....	19.95
Rammermen	1.50
Federated Trades of San Jose.....	6.50
Santa Clara Exclusion League.....	1.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216.....	6.00
Coopers, No. 131	2.40
Laundry Wagon Drivers	15.00
Blacksmiths, No. 316	2.00
Holly Park Improvement Club.....	1.50
Horseshoers, No. 25	1.00
Machine Hands, No. 715.....	.40
Engineers, No. 64.....	2.50
Machinists No. 252 of Vallejo.....	2.23
Machine Hands, No: 715.....	.80
Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.....	2.35

MORE THAN TRUTH.—Louise, after being scolded, could never be reconciled till mother had assured her that she loved her, which resulted on one occasion in the following dialogue:

"You don't love me."
 "Yes, I do love you."
 "Well, you don't talk like it."
 "Well, how do you want me to talk?"
 "I want you to talk to me like you do when you have company."—*Exchange*.

Tom—When are you going to wed your pretty fiancé? Dick (gloomily)—Indeed, I do not know. Tom—But the report is gaining currency. Dick—Yes, but I am not gaining currency. That is just the trouble.

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Men's Wool Underwear, 75c Garment—Heavy weight, natural gray undershirts and drawers; soft finish garments; all sizes.

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An Argument for a Trades Union Pension System.

John M. Resley, who presented the old age pension plan before the Philadelphia convention last fall of the Iron Molders' Union, argues as follows in support of his plan:

"All will agree that organized labor has come to stay. It should then be the object of all wage-workers to devise the best possible means for its preservation, in order that we may with continued progress better conditions, which can only be brought about by solidarity in organization.

"The strike and boycott have of necessity been the only weapons of defense in the past in either an action to better conditions or to resist the iniquities which unscrupulous employers are continually heaping upon us.

"Perfect unity, therefore, in my opinion, is most essential in organization. If you can remove the strike breaker you have settled the labor problem.

"How can ye remove him? It may be said that so long as selfish nature exists we will always have the strike breaker. This in a great measure I believe to be true. It should then be the duty of labor unions to educate and by business system to induce members to remain within their respective organizations. If labor unions were to provide some means for the protection of aged members as they grow old and can no longer follow their trade or calling, those who have become members and are always weak in an organization sense to some extent would hesitate long before they would underbid their fellow workmen.

The organization of which I am a member—namely, the International Molders' Union of North America—has spent over \$250,000 for strike benefits during the past two years. How much better could this money have been employed if placed in a fund for pensioning our aged members who can no longer follow the trade of molding!

"It is not my purpose to say that this thought is the cure all. Cause for strikes will continue just so long as the present industrial condition exists, but I believe that a thorough trial would to a great extent eliminate labor difficulties, from the fact that employers, not being able to secure workmen to take strikers' places, would more readily try to effect a settlement of the matter in dispute.

"We might take for illustration our own government, acknowledged to be the strongest in the civilized world, although it possesses the smallest standing army. I do not wish to infer by this that I believe in standing armies, but just simply to bring out the point to show that while we are the greatest nation on earth the reason that we do not need to maintain a large standing army is because of the fact that when war occurs with us we have no trouble in securing volunteers to any number to meet such an exigency.

"The reason of this I believe to be that this government has the most liberal pension system in the world.

"There are those who will say no such feature could be established and carried on successfully, that it would require too much red tape and so forth. I maintain that if labor organizations can carry on a vast amount of work as systematically and successfully as they are now doing and have done in the past then it is not only possible, but would seem to be the highest thought of prudence to incorporate features of this kind in their organic law.

"Say to the member who is weak when trouble arises: 'Do not turn from us, because we are going to protect you when you get old. You can get no protection from your employer. He will only use you as long as your service suits him. And then if you have not provided for a rainy day you will be obliged to turn and face the cold world, physically unable to further make a livelihood for yourself, downcast and old.'

"I would say to the workingmen, members of

trades unions: 'Do not begrudge paying a small amount each week while you are young and strong, for the time will surely come when you grow old and are unable to perform manual labor, that the small amount you have paid to the organization each week will help a long way when the sun of life is setting as in the far west, feeling secure that you will at least not need to go hungry or to worry to find a place to sleep and in the end perhaps fill a pauper's grave.'

INDUSTRY'S DANGERS.

Work of the Toiler More Perilous Than That of the Soldier.

"When soldiering becomes as deadly as switching international disarmament will be at hand."

The foregoing is the statement made by Miss Anna E. Nicholes of Neighborhood House, Chicago, a social settlement worker who has devoted much time and labor to making an investigation of industrial accidents in the United States.

In an article in a recent number of the *Union Labor Advocate*, Miss Nicholes shows that from the most reliable statistics available there are 465,000 workers killed and maimed annually in the United States. Of that number 10,000 are killed, 55,000 disabled for periods exceeding thirteen weeks and 400,000 incapacitated from work for more than three days and less than thirteen weeks.

In Illinois one employee out of every 324 engaged in railroading is killed annually and one in every thirty-eight is injured. In the coal mines of the State, where the organized miners have forced the enactment of protective laws, the ratio of accidents is much smaller than on the railroads. In 1906 the number of men killed in coal mines was 155, or 2.5 to every 1000 employed. The number of injured was 480, or 7.7 to every 1000.

In the city of Chicago during the last year there were 4240 violent deaths, but Miss Nicholes says the records in the coroner's office are not kept in a way that will show the number of industrial accidents. Of the violent deaths in Chicago 393 were killed on railroads, 190 of whom were employees, and 183 by street car accidents. Of those killed the coroner's report shows that 33 per cent were men between the ages of twenty and forty years engaged in industrial pursuits. Of the number 1968 were native Americans, while twenty-four other countries were represented on the roll of death.

During the last year thirty-eight persons in Chicago were killed by being caught in machinery. Miss Nicholes cites one instance last summer where the inspector for a liability company called the attention of a workman to the danger of a projecting set screw in the machine he was operating. The workman laughed at the idea and to prove his point held the lapel of his jumper against the set screw. Before the machinery could be stopped the workman was killed.

"In view of the tremendous cost of these fatalities to the childhood and womanhood of our State as well as to society," says Miss Nicholes, "does not the effectual safeguarding of wheels, the counter-sunk set screw, the fencing of shafting and guarding of elevator shafts become a humane as well as a financial question? If it is not true that a large per cent of these accidents are due to avoidable causes we are paying too dear for our material progress. Recompense when the accident occurs makes employers and the community liable; but we can only hold up our heads when we have safeguarded the lives of the workers in every known way, appointed commissions to study the problem, sent experts abroad to learn safer methods of work, given prizes to inventors who show how to ward off danger from a worker at a machine."

The Governor of Porto Rico has recommended to the Legislature a law creating a labor bureau on the island.

The sum of \$150,000 has been transferred from the pockets of American and German manufacturers to English manufacturers within the last six months by the operation of the new English patent law, according to figures made public.

Oklahoma has passed a law empowering the State labor commission to fix wages in all industries.

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BY L. S. ROWE, LL.D.

The contrast between Latin and Anglo-Saxon has been used constantly to support the view that close co-operation between the two races is impossible of attainment. To many writers there is an essential and fundamental antagonism between the basic racial, mental and moral traits.

It is only within comparatively recent years that the pseudo-scientific form under which this doctrine has masqueraded has been unmasked. That there are differences between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon no one will deny, but that these differences involve any essential antagonism between the two races is without any basis in scientific fact. We are gradually acquiring a clearer appreciation of the real strength of the people of Latin America and of the contributions that they have made, and are making, to the progress of western civilization.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It is a matter of considerable surprise to many to learn that the arts and sciences were fostered from the earliest period of the settlement of South America. In 1551, the first American university was established in the Peruvian capital. For more than a century after its foundation the University of San Marcos of Lima was the center from which radiated the influences that led to the establishment of higher institutions of learning throughout the central and southern sections of the continent. Originally founded by the Spanish Crown and placed under the immediate supervision of the church, these institutions drew their inspiration and received their intellectual stimulus from Spain.

With the emancipation of the colonies from the mother country the intellectual influence of other European countries, notably Italy and France, began to make itself felt. The reorganization of South American universities, which took place during the early decades of the nineteenth century, was undertaken in accordance with the dominant French influences of the period. These influences to-day still determine the organization and method of university instruction in South America. Until within comparatively recent years the curriculum has been patterned after European models; and even in the study of scientific questions the distinctive problems of this continent have been neglected. This condition of affairs has been due in large part to the fact that those members of the university faculties who were giving all their time to university instruction were recruited from abroad, and the native professors followed the standard set by their foreign colleagues.

Within the last two decades, however, a new spirit has begun to make itself felt amongst the higher institutions of learning of South America. Through the influence of a number of educational leaders, attention has been called to the distinctively national problems, and especially to the necessity of bringing the universities into closer touch with national life.

RELATION OF UNIVERSITIES TO NATIONAL LIFE.

It is at this point that the influence of the universities of the United States for the first time begins to make itself felt in South America. The close adaptation of our higher institutions of learning to the ever-changing needs of national life has been held up before the Latin-American universities as an example of the important part which the university itself should, and, if it is to fulfill its mission, must play in the life of the people. With this desire of the Latin-American Republics to bring their universities into closer touch with the life of the people there has also come an awakening to the fact that the republics of this continent, because of the exceptional conditions under which they were settled and because of the peculiar economic and political conditions that have accompanied their growth, present a group of problems different in many respects from those of Continental Europe, or in fact, from any other portion of the globe. It has taken a long time to make clear the far-reaching international obligations involved in this community of

national problems. The experience of each country contains many lessons, positive and negative, by which the nations of this continent may profit. Furthermore, the spirit of mutual helpfulness growing out of such interchange of service will contribute materially toward the development of a real continental public opinion, the attainment of which will constitute the greatest safeguard to the peace of this hemisphere and indirectly to the peace of the world.

DESIRE OF SOUTH AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS TO BE BROUGHT INTO CLOSER TOUCH WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As a result of this clearer appreciation of the possibilities of an interchange of experience in grappling with fundamental national problems, there is evident a growing desire on the part of educational leaders in South America to bring themselves into closer touch with the educational system of the United States and to foster closer relations with our universities.

It seems strange, and at first almost inexplicable, that we, in the United States, have failed to pay any attention to the great currents of South American thought. In our ignorance of the real situation in this section of the continent we have grouped all the countries under the common name of South America and have taken for granted that conditions are so primitive that no intellectual or scientific movement of importance is to be looked for. The vastness of our own country has led our universities to devote themselves to the distinctively national problems, and little or no thought has been given either to our relations with the other sections of this continent or to the possibilities of securing from them valuable scientific material for our own purposes.

It will probably be surprising to many to learn that in each of the countries of Latin America there is a group, and in many countries a large group, of earnest investigators who have made, and are making, important contributions to scientific thought. Until recent years these investigators have not utilized the vast fund of valuable material which their own countries offer, but there is now noticeable amongst the younger generation a desire and determination to concentrate attention on the distinctively scientific problems of their respective countries. We may, therefore, confidently look forward to a period of scientific fruitfulness which will throw a new light on many of the problems which are now absorbing the attention of investigators in the United States. There is something inspiring in the thought of bringing the scientific effort of the American continent to bear on the great political, social, economic and racial problems which confront the nations of this hemisphere.

The discussion of our relations with South America has been limited almost exclusively to commercial considerations. It has been taken for granted that intellectual intercourse would follow on the heels of closer commercial relations. We have, therefore, been content to postpone the consideration of this phase of our continental position until such time as the growth of commerce has brought us into closer touch with the people of Latin America.

INTELLECTUAL INTERCOURSE MUST BE STIMULATED INDEPENDENT OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The most cursory examination of the South American situation will show that the theory which has guided our attitude is erroneous. Until comparatively recent years England has practically dominated South American trade, yet English intellectual influence has been so slight that it hardly deserves consideration. On the other hand, France, with but an insignificant commercial position, has exerted a powerful influence over the thought and action of the people of Latin America. It is generally supposed that this is due to the close racial affinity between the Spanish and the French. That this is not the true explanation is attested by the growing intellectual influence of the Germans, who are now supplanting the French, solely because of the concerted effort which both the German government and the German people are making to strengthen their posi-



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tion in this quarter of the globe. Germany has been ready and anxious to send her officers to reorganize the South American armies, and she has shown herself no less ready and anxious to send her schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to reorganize the lower and higher schools of these countries. Although German commerce has made great strides, her advance in moral and intellectual influence is not to be traced to this fact, but rather to the determined effort she is making to place her best intellectual forces at the service of the South American republics.

THE LESSONS OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

There has been much irresponsible talk about the designs of Germany on South America. Not only is there a lack of any present indication of such designs, but even supposing the acquiescence of the United States, Germany lacks the elements with which to support such a movement. The Germans settled in South America, while anxious to preserve their German traditions, could not be relied upon to support any attempt at the extension of German dominion. The really significant fact is that Germany's intellectual influence in South America is growing so rapidly, especially in the educational field, that German ideas, German culture, and the German point of view now dominate the educational system in the more important sections of South America. This fact possesses a deep and far-reaching significance and constitutes a far greater achievement than a territorial foothold.

Germany's success contains a lesson of much importance to the United States. It is evident to everyone who has watched the development of national feeling in South America that the time has come when we must view our position on this continent with a far keener sense of the responsibilities which it involves. We must shape our policy not merely with a view to the present but with reference to our standing amongst our neighbors ten and twenty years hence. It is idle to suppose that the constant reiteration of our good intentions will satisfy the peoples of Latin America. They have to a very large extent overcome their distrust of the purposes of our government. In its stead there has developed a feeling of admiration for the wonderful progress of our country, its energy and initiative, and a sincere desire to profit by our example.

This new spirit finds its most distinct expression in the almost universal demand for American teachers and American educational methods. In the few instances in which American methods have been introduced they have produced most excellent results. A remarkable confirmation of this fact was impressed upon me while traveling through the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic. In 1869, President Sarmiento, who was a close friend of Horace Mann, engaged the services of five or six American teachers, and placed in their hands the organization of a normal school in the city of Parana. The founders of this school are now dead or pensioned, but during the last four decades the institution which they established has exercised a profound influence on educational methods throughout the Republic. This one school has contributed more than any other agency toward developing a respect for American methods and strengthening a desire to profit by American experience. There is a real feeling of national gratitude for the teachers whose pioneer work served to place the Argentine educational system on a higher plane of efficiency.

When a handful of teachers can accomplish such results we begin to appreciate the far-reaching influence of a concerted and well co-ordinated effort to extend such educational service, and the desirability of formulating further plans for the establishment of new and even stronger intellectual ties. Three possible lines of activity present themselves as a first step in this direction:

PREPARATION OF TEACHERS FOR SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA.

First. The better preparation of American teachers for service abroad. Both Porto Rico and the Philippines furnish excellent preparatory training

for service in South America, but the number of teachers available is relatively small. Our normal schools would do a great service in giving to Spanish a more prominent place in their curriculum, and in giving to teachers a better idea of the history and civilization of these Latin American countries.

But more important than these changes, which are relatively simple and easily effected, is the development of a more ready adaptability on the part of American teachers. In this respect the German still outranks the American. We are in many ways unpleasantly provincial in our attitude toward the foreigner and fail to show that ready sympathy with a point of view different from our own which has done so much to make the German and German methods important factors in South American affairs.

MIGRATION OF STUDENTS FROM LATIN AMERICA.

Secondly. We must make a more concerted effort to attract a larger number of South American students to our normal schools and universities. It is true that much has been done during the past ten years, but we have only begun to realize the possibilities of service in this respect. To-day the natural trend of South American students is still towards Europe, in spite of the fact that our institutions offer a training better adapted to the conditions prevailing in these republics.

The opportunity now presents itself, as it has never presented itself before, for our universities to perform a great national service which will do more to draw the countries of South America closer to us than any one thing that can be done at the present time. If a group of our larger institutions were to establish a series of scholarships for Latin-American students it would be interpreted as the clearest indication of the good will and friendly feeling of the American people. The governments of the South American republics are beginning to send students to the United States, but the number desiring to come is far in excess of the available appointments. The presence of a considerable body of Latin-American students cannot help but benefit our university life. They give to our students a closer acquaintance with the point of view of the Latin-American peoples and thus destroy many of the prejudices that now exist. The personal ties formed during the university years serve to prevent the recurrence of those misunderstandings which in the past have, from time to time, marred our relations with the republics of South America.

In this work the International Bureau of American Republics in Washington will be of the greatest service. The Pan-American Conference held in Rio in 1906 adopted a plan for the reorganization of this bureau and as an integral part of this plan provided for the establishment of an educational bureau, which should serve as a clearing-house of educational information for the republics of this continent. The present director, the Honorable John Barrett, is anxious to broaden the usefulness of the bureau wherever possible, and the universities of the country can be assured of his cordial support in any plans that they may adopt. Heretofore the educational leaders of South America have had considerable difficulty in securing complete and trustworthy data concerning educational methods in the United States. Through the Bureau of American Republics the machinery is now being devised through which such information will be readily and speedily available.

(To be concluded next week.)

The recent Scottish trades union congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes.

* * *

Over eighty national and international unions of laborers and farmers in this country have decided on a plan of political action to protect the interests of wage earners.

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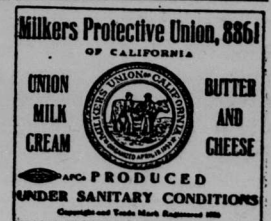
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JUDICIAL DISCRIMINATION.

(Continued from page 1)

acumen, yet that court recently handed down a decision which in our opinion is one of the most unjust and mischievous in the history of that State. A criticism of this decision is not a reflection on the court's integrity, but upon its judgment; the proof that a man is honest not being sufficient evidence that his ideas and opinions are either accurate or just.

A PLEA AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

While our faith in the integrity of our courts will equal that of any other group of citizens, no matter how high their regard for the character of our judiciary may be, we believe that in many instances our courts fail in administering even-handed justice between employer and employee, at times giving the employer privileges which are withheld from the workman, and creating judicial class distinctions. Against such decisions we protest, believing them to be both unjust in themselves and destructive of our rights and liberties. In fact, it is a duty resting upon every citizen to freely criticize any act, legislative or judicial, which contains an element of injustice and which tends toward the creation of special or class privileges. It is by the respectful discussion of such matters that the public mind becomes educated, and we are informed of the injustice done, and without this there could be no progress towards higher standards.

TWO DECISIONS TO ILLUSTRATE.

Two decisions have been handed down recently, one by the United States Circuit Court of Nevada and one by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which in themselves establish the doctrine, that the employers have rights, which their workmen may not enjoy, in other words, the decisions create class privileges.

In the Nevada case the court held that the laws passed in 1903, making it unlawful for an employer to exact from an employee, as a condition of obtaining or continuing in employment, an agreement not to become or continue a member of a labor organization, or an agreement to become or continue a member of such an organization, was invalid under the constitutional provision that "no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," since it deprived the employer of liberty to contract as to matters which might be vital to him. Upon this construction of the law the court held that the agreement between the mine owners that they would not employ any person who belonged to a certain trade union, or to any affiliated organization, was not an unlawful conspiracy.

A number of the mine operators intent upon disrupting the organization among their employees, had entered into an iron-clad agreement not to hire any union men, and to discharge all those in their employ unless they immediately agreed to drop their membership in the union. It was a boycott against all union men in the truest sense of the term, and to uphold their action, and give it legal sanction, the court held the law preventing discrimination against union workmen to be unconstitutional.

In the Massachusetts case the building contractors of Lynn had entered into an agreement among themselves not to sign any further wage agreements with the building trade unions, and to assist each other in establishing non-union conditions. When non-union conditions, or, as the court termed them, "open shop conditions," were introduced the workmen struck, and an injunction was issued against them, and recently approved by the Supreme Court of the State, which restrained them from continuing on strike and from the payment of strike benefits, the language of the Supreme Court on this point being:

"It follows that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction restraining the defendants from combining together to further the strike in question, and from doing any acts whatever, peaceful or otherwise, in furtherance thereof, including the payment of strike

benefits, and putting the plaintiffs upon the unfair list."

In Nevada the Federal court held that it was lawful for the employers to combine and agree to discharge all union workmen and give employment to none but non-union men. In Massachusetts the Supreme Court held that it was unlawful for workmen to agree among themselves not to work for those employers who were organized and actively engaged in an effort to disrupt their organization.

NECESSITY OF EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

It is decisions of this character that deserve examination and criticism, not upon the ground that the courts are lacking in integrity, but because their decisions impose most unjust conditions, and give to one class of citizens rights and privileges which are denied and withheld from others.

The workmen are not versed in the practice of law and in legal phraseology, but they can readily perceive an injustice, and when they find a court which announces that their employer has a legal right to discharge them because of their membership in a trade union, but denies their legal right to strike in self-protection, they lose their respect for the court's standards of justice, even though they do not question the court's integrity.

It is apparent that serious mistakes have been made in the appointment or election of certain judges, not because of their lack of integrity and honest motives, but because of their sympathies for vested and property interests, which they acquire in the law schools and their social environments, and their ignorance of the actual conditions prevailing in the industrial world of to-day. When these judges impose injustice by their decisions, it is our duty to vigorously call attention to the same, and in doing so, no fair-minded person will charge us with attacking the integrity of the judiciary.

EMPLOYERS HAVE NO SUPERIOR RIGHTS.

There has been a marked tendency of late for decisions which grant greater liberty to the employers in questions involving their relations with their employees, and, which at the same time restrict the field of action for the workmen, and this tendency is one of the most dangerous features of the present period. It can only be overcome by a more complete education of the public mind, and by the exercise of greater care when electing judges, supplemented by the enactment of legislation which will more clearly define the workman's rights, and in certain directions limit the court's power and authority within well-defined bounds.

MINE WORKERS' STRIKE IN ALABAMA.

An official circular from the United Mine Workers of America says:

To the Members of Organized Labor—GREETING:

The mine workers of Alabama have been compelled to engage in a strike in order to secure living wages and the right to belong to a labor union.

Every means known to those opposed to the laboring men organizing has been resorted to in order to prevent the mine workers of Alabama from winning in the present contest.

An effort is being made to secure men in all the industrial centers to go to Alabama for the purpose of defeating the striking mine workers.

You are requested to bring this matter to the attention of your central bodies and local unions for the purpose of having them use their influence to explain the situation in Alabama and to persuade men to stay away from that State until the present industrial struggle is over. You are also urged to have labor papers and those friendly to the labor movement circulate the information that laboring men should keep away from the State of Alabama until further notified. Yours very truly,

T. L. LEWIS, President U. M. W. of A.

That a labor union is liable for damages if it calls men out because a workman is not a member of the unions is a decision just rendered by the courts in Victoria, B. C.

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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
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WHY WAGE-EARNING WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

BY MAUD YOUNGER.

Six million women in the United States daily leave their homes to go out in the world and fight beside men for their living. They work under greater disadvantages and temptations than men, they work for longer hours and lower wages, they bear the greater burdens of our industrial system, yet they have not the protection which men have of the ballot.

Good laws are even more necessary to the woman, for she is the mother of the next generation, and upon the conditions under which she works depends largely the health of herself and of her children. The stunted growth and impaired vitality of the English working people today are the direct result of lack of legislation in their behalf when the introduction of machinery made possible the great exploitation of labor.

It is of the utmost importance that there should be good factory laws, that a woman should work under sanitary conditions with protection for life and limb, that she should not work long hours, nor late at night, etc. Yet she has no representatives to make or enforce the laws so necessary to her and to the community.

The women of California are in daily competition with Asiatics. They have a constant struggle to maintain wages and conditions under which white women can work and live. Yet, the native-born Chinese have a weapon far more powerful than any that she has. They can vote for the law-makers who govern her, and she cannot.

The working women of California have gained everything for themselves, inch by inch through the Union. Without a voice in the government, they turn to the Union for protection. They give it their allegiance. But the Union cannot do everything. They need good laws to protect them at home as well as at work. And they need good laws far more than the rich. If food is impure, trust prices exorbitant, dwelling houses unsanitary, public schools bad, public hospitals poor, street cars abominable, police protection inadequate, the rich can pay for private service. The poor have no choice.

All these things directly concern woman. Her home, her children, are her especial province, yet she cannot demand the laws necessary for their protection.

There are two ways to secure laws—by vote and by "influence." Wage-earners cannot afford "influence." They must elect men who will pass and enforce the laws they need. Legislation in the interest of the working class does not come unless they demand it. An appeal to the courtesy of legislators is never so effective as a demand backed up by votes. The workingman's vote looms large and threatening on the politician's horizon. The woman's vote is necessary to secure the woman's interests. Even in the labor movement, where women are probably treated with greater courtesy than elsewhere, they find that they must constantly look after their own interests. Working women are the backbone of the English suffrage movement to-day.

Formerly women did not have separate interests. Everything now made in the factory was then made in the home. There materials were woven, clothes, rugs, candles, soap, matches, butter, cheese, etc., were made. There women did the work. They did not come in contact with the outside world nor share its responsibilities. That was left to men, and men made the laws to protect their own interests. Women had none. They were not even taxpayers. Everything they had belonged to their husbands. A man could even will away his unborn child. But when the introduction of machinery removed work to the factories, women were forced to follow. They no longer made at home the things they needed; they had to go out in the world and earn the money with

which to buy them. The status of women was entirely changed.

The form of any government and society depends upon economic conditions. A change in industrial life brings a change in laws and customs. Conditions under which women work and live are constantly changing and laws must be changed to meet them. Women are now in daily contact with the world; they do their work in the world and share its responsibilities with men, it is not their choice. It has been forced upon them. The proportion of self-supporting women is rapidly increasing. Self-protection requires that they should vote. Progress demands it.

The grounds on which men have obtained an extension of the franchise are: 1. Government must rest on the consent of the governed. 2. Taxation without representation is tyranny. These arguments apply equally to women. There can be no democracy where half the population is governed without its consent.

It is said that all women will not vote. Well, neither do all men. But it would be unjust to disfranchise all men because a portion of them do not use the ballot.

It is said that "woman's sphere is in the home," but this does not apply to the six million women in America who must leave their homes in order to live. Besides, no woman can keep her home pure in evil surroundings. A corrupt city taints every home in it. Where women vote, the home-loving women are among the strongest advocates of suffrage. And this has not been found to make them less womanly.

Women now vote in New Zealand, Australia and Finland. They have municipal suffrage in Norway and Sweden. In England, they vote for everything except parliament. In Finland, nineteen women are members of Parliament. The new constitution now before Holland gives women the ballot. In four of the States women have equal suffrage with men; in twenty-four others, partial suffrage.

In different parts of the country the vote has been given to negroes, Indians, Hindoos and Asiatics. Have they greater interests to protect than have the American women? Are they more capable of citizenship?

In California every adult may vote excepting only Mongolians, Indians, idiots, insane, criminals and women.

The country is looking to California as the next State to get the ballot. It is not a question of the indefinite future. It is a question of the next Legislature.

THE TRADE UNION RECOGNITION.

Judge George Gray, speaking of organization as a factor in industry that must be recognized, said:

"Trades unionism is rapidly becoming a matter of business, and that employer who fails to give the same careful attention to the question of his relation to his labor or his employees which he gives the other factors which enter into the conduct of his business, makes a mistake which sooner or later he will be obliged to correct. In this as in other things it is much better to start right than to make mistakes in starting, which necessitates returning to correct them. Experience shows that the more full the recognition given to the trades union the more businesslike and responsible it becomes.

"In order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization or union must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members. The worker has the right to quit or to strike in conjunction with his fellows when by so doing he does not violate a contract made by or for him. He has neither right nor license to destroy or to damage the property of the employer; neither has he any right or license to intimidate or to use violence against the man who chooses to exercise his right to work nor to interfere with those who do not feel that the union offers the best method for adjusting grievances."

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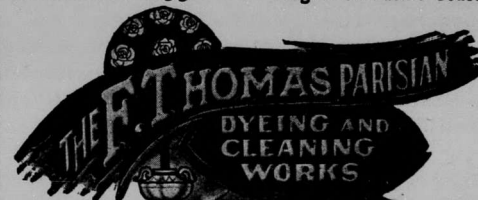


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The West Virginia State Federation of Labor continues to grow bigger and stronger every week. President Welch is confident that by the time of the next State convention the State federation, organized at Huntington last February, will contain all the labor unions in the Mountain State.

Union men should demand Blue Diamond and Nickel In union-made cigars. ***

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

WILL J. FRENCH,.....Editor

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

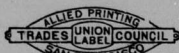
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.



We recognize that trade unionists are engaged in a movement which must necessarily, in the course of time, bring much fruit to a class of people who are entitled to that fruit which ought to come through their effort. Labor is the foundation of our wealth, the cornerstone and the keystone of our prosperity.—Governor J. A. Johnson of Minnesota.

The arrangements for the parade on Labor Day are progressing to a successful conclusion. The unions will form below Montgomery street, and the Grand Marshal will have published the definite information of the exact place of formation for each organization. Chief Biggy will take personal charge of the policing of the line of march, and ropes will be used from Montgomery street to Van Ness Avenue, and along the latter thoroughfare to Washington street. The cars using or crossing these streets will stop at 9:15 in the morning. No automobiles or advertising schemes will be permitted in the parade.

The Photo-Engravers' International Union has taken a page in the special Labor Day edition of the LABOR CLARION. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific will endeavor to condense all its interesting history on a page. Space has been reserved by the Iron Trades Council, the Clerks, the Pattern Makers, the Gas Appliance and Steam Fitters, and other organizations, in addition to those mentioned in previous issues. The Stage Employees will assist in the good work.

There is no doubt of the value of this special edition as a medium to tell the story of the benefits derived from organization. Union after union have depicted the conditions described best by "before and after." Low wages, long hours, seven days' work a week, and unsanitary surroundings give adequate testimony of the need of an economic power to counteract these backward influences.

The story of the trade union, therefore, will prove attractive to not only those associated with the movement, but to the public generally. The response to the requests to reserve space and order extra copies has been generous. It is necessary to urge a time limit for further contributions; otherwise the work of publication will be retarded. All copy and orders should be in the office of this paper early during the coming week, commencing with August 24th. On account of printing the LABOR CLARION in parts, owing to the extra size, it will be impossible to furnish extra copies after one form is off the press. Consequently interested unions and members should assist by reading, marking and inwardly digesting the import of the necessary advice to transact business for the special edition early next week. The paper, otherwise, will be late, and it is desired to have the number completed on the regular day of issue. There will be interesting articles appropriate to the occasion, outside of the histories of the unions.

THE GOVERNMENT LIABILITY ACT.

Compensation for Injuries of Artisans and Laborers in the Service of the United States.

The act of May 30, 1908, entitled "An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," which came into effect on August 1, 1908, is a measure of great importance in the domain of labor legislation. Under previous laws, compensation in case of injury is paid to employees in the Railway Mail Service and in the Life Saving Service. The new law applies to persons employed by the government as artisans or laborers in the following services: arsenals, navy yards, river and harbor construction, fortification construction, hazardous employment in the reclamation service, namely, in construction and in control and management of works, hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission, Government manufacturing establishments.

According to a rough estimate made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, about 75,000 Government employees come within the provisions of the law. Compensation will be paid under this act only for such injuries to an employee as occur in the course of his employment and cause inability to pursue his employment for more than fifteen days. Compensation is not paid if the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee injured. The act applies only to injuries received on and after August 1, 1908.

The compensation consists of a continuance during the period of disability, but not over one year, of the same pay which the employee was receiving at the time of the injury. If the employee is killed by the accident or dies from the results of the injury received and leaves a widow or children under 16 years of age or dependent parents, the same amount of compensation is paid to these dependent relatives until the completion of the twelve months' period.

The administration of the act is intrusted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. All questions of negligence or misconduct are to be determined by him, and in case of death from injury, the distribution of the compensation among the dependent relatives entitled to it must be made according to his orders. Cases of injuries to employees coming under this act must be reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and compensation may be paid only when approved by him.

No compensation will be paid either for injury or for death unless the persons entitled to such compensation make application for the same. This application must be made by the injured employee, or, in case of his death, by his dependents, and forwarded by the official superior of the injured employee, accompanied by a physician's certificate, through the regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The Secretary is authorized by the act to demand such additional information, or order such investigation, as is necessary for the proper administration of the law.

Regulations have been prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the guidance of officials and employees in the Government service, and the necessary forms and blanks have been prepared, printed, and distributed among the Government offices, throughout the country, where persons are employed who come under the provisions of this act.

According to these regulations, reports of injuries must be made by the official superior of the employee to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor not later than the second day after the accident. Application for compensation must be made as soon as possible after the first fifteen days of disability. If the application is approved, the compensation will be paid during disability, but for a period not exceeding six months, at the end of which period, the injured person must make application for re-examination by a physician provided by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and after this examination

TRADE UNION PUBLICITY.

III. Attractive Advertising.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The human mind is stirred by a change. It becomes tired of a monotone, and soon becomes drowsy under its influence. No one method of advertising will long continue to attract attention, no matter how good it may be. Even the flashing of the electric sign soon loses its effect upon the man who becomes familiar with it. Neither should the advertiser confine himself to a particular style, excepting as shall be hereafter designated. In any case, there must be constant freshness of appeal.

The successful advertisement speaks in different accents. It shouts its headlines to attract attention. As the reader comes nearer, it reduces its tone, and when he comes close, it whispers its secrets in a voice which appeals to his heart as well as to his mind.

The advertisement which appeals to the greatest number of senses is the most successful. One must constantly remember that people of every shade of temperament and disposition are being appealed to. Therefore, every attractive element which can be employed should be enlisted. The general style of the production, the character of the type, the color of the ink, the quality of the paper, may produce a combination which is truly artistic, or it may result in a job which will drive a man still further away. Some people may not be able to tell why they dislike the appearance of the advertisement, but they will plainly indicate their displeasure. It may be a very small matter, but it will be enough to nullify the effect of the effort. Every trades unionist knows that no matter how good a printed job may be, if it does not bear the union label, it seems to repel.

Important, then, is the appearance of the job that is put out, aside from the quality of the reading matter which it contains. It always pays to employ a good printer. A cheap job is dear at any price. It rarely pays to get estimates on a job of printing. Find a printer whom you can trust. Tell him what you want. He will do the job in good style, and you will get the results—so far as *he* is concerned.

MUSICIANS WIN AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

The United States Marine Band at Washington has long been a bone of contention with the musical unions in that it has been permitted to compete with the musicians who make their living by their art. Now, however, this contention has been removed under a ruling by the solicitor for the navy department, who cites the act passed at the last session of Congress, "that military bands or the members thereof shall not receive money for furnishing music in competition with civilian bands." This, of course, applies with equal force to army and navy bands other than the Marine band.

has been made and reported, a new approval by the Secretary for further payment of compensation is necessary. This procedure is demanded by section 5 of the act. The only other condition required is a presentation to the disbursing officer on each pay day of a physician's certificate as to the disability of the injured person, approved by the official superior.

Applications of dependents for compensation in case of the death of an employee from accidental injury must be made within 90 days after such death.

The records of the application of this act will furnish valuable material for statistics of accidents, which, for this country, are quite meager. In order to make the statistics more complete and valuable, reports of all accidental injuries to government employees, regardless of the application of this act, have been requested from all Government establishments and offices. As the number of United States Government employees exceeds 300,000, these statistics will prove of great scientific value and practical use in the future.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The death of William M. Cubery on August 14th removes from the local field a veteran printer. Over thirty years ago he was the proprietor of a large job printing plant, and while in later years his office dwindled to small proportions, yet he kept in touch with printing affairs and union conditions. Mr. Cubery was always a fighter for clean civic life, and he was one of the foremost members of the famous Wallace grand jury of by-gone days which struck terror into the hearts of the "bosses" that infested San Francisco. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and lived until within seven months of his seventy-third birthday.

* * *

The typewriter trust dispute has allowed the public to hear definitely what we all knew indefinitely. Some millionaire's son threatens to produce machines at a lower rate than the standard price of \$100.00. He claims that it only costs about \$25.00 to manufacture typewriters, and that the profit is exorbitant. Possibly we may be able, in the near future, to purchase the useful help to the transaction of business at a reduced figure, but the probabilities are that the squabble will be patched up, and the virtues of permitting the people to pay all the market will stand explained with unction to the rich man's boy. There are methods whereby this can easily be done. It has been done in other cases—and history, so it is claimed, has a faculty for repeating itself.

These people who pocket the proceeds of these steals from the public purse too frequently spend the money in asinine pursuits. It may be a French dinner to the American poodles of their women kind (and doubtless the unfortunate dogs are ill at ease), or the pursuit of bridge whist or the speeding of automobiles. A score and one things suggest themselves in this connection, but the plain, everyday fact is that an iron-clad trust charges us \$100.00 for typewriters that one of the manufacturers openly states can be made for one-fourth the sum. Evidently the high tariff to protect American mechanics doesn't work out to perfection in all particulars.

The Sherman anti-trust law can be used to the detriment of a trade union lawfully engaged in exercising its rights under the constitution, but somehow no one in authority is likely to see Mr. Typewriter man or any of the members of the other trusts engaged in the gentle art of extracting coin from the pockets of the "dear people." If an outsider should try to compete with these manufacturers, he would soon discover that various parts or principles of typewriters are patented and protected so that it is impossible to break into the game from the outside, and there is little likelihood of doing much damage from the inside. Van Cleave and the walking delegates of the Citizens' Alliance never tell about the "closed shop" for manufacturing typewriters. On the contrary, they know full well that commercial life is honeycombed with similar instances to the one narrated, and that the people engaged in these nefarious practices are usually the heaviest contributors to the cause of the "open shop." Mr. Dooley's definition is opportune here: "Whut is th' open shop? Shure, 'tis a shop where they keep th' dure open t' accommodate th' constant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin' th' min whut has th' jobs." There is one thing sure, the man who wants to produce cheaper typewriters, at a reasonable profit, is not wanted by the trust.

* * *

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of July 14th states that W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appears to be the general spokesman of the railroad companies on the subject of increasing freight rates. In reply to a letter from the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, Mr. Brown said that increases of pay of employees "becoming effective during the early months of 1907" added approximately \$100,000,000.00 a year to the

cost of operation, while legislation affecting the hours of labor of certain employees added another \$25,000,000.00. These increases were not voluntary—they were the result of conferences with the unions, and Mr. Brown is authority for the statement that the Government "encouraged and supported" the unions. Organized labor, still with Federal support, opposed reduction of wages, and therefore freights could not be lowered to meet changed conditions. The gentleman alluded to the difficulties in the way of increasing rates; and altogether he presented a dismal picture of the outlook for the railroads.

It is too bad that the army of men engaged in the transportation business should have agitated for a living wage and have developed a desire to retain their gains. Without organization and the assistance of laws there would be no opportunity for the men to even secure the low compensation now paid, and the outrageous hours worked by some was not merely disgraceful, but a menace to the welfare of the traveling public. It has repeatedly been shown that men were overworked, after some accident had drawn attention to the conditions surrounding employment, and Congress was forced to set a limit—and it was no eight-hour limit, either—to the hours that should be the minimum.

* * *

It is sometimes interesting to read comments in publications of other lands on the questions before the American people. One source of world-wide mirth is the power of some village lawyer, presiding over an out-of-the-way court to gravely declare unconstitutional a law or laws adopted by Congress and endorsed by the Attorney-General's department.

A distinguished North Carolinian, Major J. E. Hale, while our Consul to Manchester, delivered a lecture on the constitution of the United States. A noble earl who sat in front of him asked: "You do not mean to say that your Congress and Senate can pass a law and the President approve it, and then any little judge in the land can hold it invalid, and, on appeal, a majority of the Supreme Court can kill it, without power of resurrection?" He was told that this was true. "O heavens," he said, "what would we not give for a thing like that to keep these Gladstonians down!"

TWO NATIVE DAUGHTERS.

Under the above head, the *Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades* of August 7th says:

None are dearer to each other in the far west Golden Gate State than its "native sons." The hospitality of California to strangers is equal to that of any other State in the Union, but if one is a "native son" he is more than ever a "fair haired boy." Native daughters are by no means overlooked and are just as popular and prominent. Of these the U. G. W. of A. has a proportionate large number in our coast locals and are proud of them.

For years at the Garment Workers' conventions one of San Francisco's most progressive and popular trade unionists has been a delegate, Sister Sarah Hagan. Miss Hagan was honored by the Toronto Convention and elected as A. F. of L. delegate, and attended both the Minneapolis and Norfolk conventions, and took an active part, and is well known to most of the prominent labor people in the movement.

At Milwaukee Sister Hagan will have a "native daughter" colleague. For the first time in the history of the Los Angeles local union a delegate in the person of Sister Brownfield, a most ardent worker in her local, will be in attendance. It is to the credit of these far west locals in sending delegates while nearer locals may not be represented.

Now, with the "California delegation" in attendance Detroit and other places might mind their p's and q's or they may land the next convention for San Francisco.

Ordinary seamen's wages on the Atlantic coast average \$20 per month.

A REQUEST FROM THE MACHINISTS.

E. H. Misner, business agent of San Francisco Lodge No. 68, of the International Association of Machinists, has sent the following letter to the *LABOR CLARION* on behalf of his organization:

"We have noticed that several International unions will hold their conventions this year and that there will be many delegates going from our city. We wish to inform them that we are on strike on the following railroads: Santa Fe R. R., Louisville & Nashville R. R., Iowa Central R. R., Denver & Rio Grande R. R., and Canadian Pacific R. R."

AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

The social and dance given by the Twentieth Century Club last Saturday evening at the Labor Council Hall on Fourteenth street was a decided success socially and financially. The officers of the club are capable women, and solicit the membership of every working girl in the city. It is the first club of its kind organized in San Francisco, and its objects are such that women and girls engaged in industrial pursuits will be afforded the pleasures of home life and opportunities for advancement in all branches of education. Such a cause is to be highly commended.

One thousand tickets had been printed for the occasion and several hundred, or as many as the hall could comfortably hold, were disposed of among the girls and their friends. Miss Maud Younger, acting as treasurer, received the tickets as their owners passed into the hall, and a reception committee, consisting of Miss May Wheeler, Miss Sarah Hagan, Miss Nan Donovan, and Miss Louise La Rue, saw that each arriving man was provided with a partner for the dance.

Miss Cora Schade acted as floor manager, assisted by Miss Mercedes Parle and Miss May Cummings. Ice cream and lemonade provided by the girls were at hand in a prettily decorated refreshment booth and were served by Miss May Beck and Miss Maud Edwards.

During the evening vocal solos were rendered by Fred Scully and Miss Nan Donovan and a grab bag under the charge of Miss Edith Reynolds furnished much amusement. On the arrangement committee were Miss Sarah Hagan, Miss Maud Younger and Miss Loretta Anderson.

It is proposed when the club gets in good running order and is established in permanent quarters in the Mission to keep open house at the clubrooms, so that girls out of work may go there in the afternoons and enjoy the use of the musical, reading and social facilities with which the club hopes to be equipped. The officers of the club are: Mrs. L. C. Walden, president; Miss Louise La Rue, vice-president; Miss Nan Donovan, secretary; Miss Maud Younger, treasurer.

WAGE REGULATION IN OKLAHOMA.

Perhaps the most radical labor measure ever passed—certainly the most radical ever introduced—is the one for which the Oklahoma Legislature is responsible. Under its provisions wages will be based on the profits of the employer, the State Labor Commissioner being given arbitrary power to order either an increase or a decrease as he may think the facts justify. The various business concerns of the State must report to him in detail respecting their earnings and expenses, and upon such data he will determine the rate of wages to be paid. That is to say, the Labor Commissioner is the union for the State, and there is no provision for arbitrament, as in the regular organizations.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Announcement is made in the *Iron and Steel Trades Journal* at London that an international steel pool with capitalization running into the billions has been formed. The United States, Belgium, Russia and Germany are included in the combination it is said, but Great Britain is not.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 14th, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Waitresses, Loretta Anderson, vice Cora Schade. Bakery Wagon Drivers. F. L. Jackson, H. Adams. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From B. Katschinski and I. Prager, relative to serving on committee on prizes for Labor Day. From John F. Tobin, stating that an adjustment was possible of dispute with W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. From Electrical Workers No. 180 of Vallejo, informing Council that they will co-operate on matter of union-made hats. From the Law and Legislative Committee, informing Council that they had organized by electing J. W. Mullen chairman, and C. H. Parker secretary. From Electrical Workers Union No. 537, requesting a statement as to the attendance of their delegates. *Referred to Labor Day Committee*—From L. W. Schmitt, offering drum corps for Labor Day. *Referred to Trustees*—Report of Financial Secretary for quarter ending July 31. *Referred to Committee on Injunction*—From the American Federation of Labor, appealing for contribution to campaign fund. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the management of the Auditorium, complaining against the action of a local union. From Retail Clerks Union No. 432, stating that Harney and Gallagher and the "Clarion" stores were unfair. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From Cap Makers Union, inclosing credentials of delegate. *Referred to Secretary*—From Delegate Louis DeBow, asking to be excused for thirty days. The Secretary of the Council requested a leave of absence of three weeks to attend the International Convention of his union. Moved that the request be granted. Secretary also asked the opinion of the Council on the question of meeting with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and acquainting them with local conditions and to take up matters with them of special interest to local unions. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to represent the Council before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.; carried. A communication was received from the A. F. of L., dealing with the reception given to the officers of the A. F. of L. by the Republican and Democratic parties in convention assembled. After considerable debate it was moved that the communication be referred to the LABOR CLARION; amended, to have same printed in the special edition of LABOR CLARION; amendment carried, 40 in favor and 36 against. Delegate K. J. Doyle offered the 1908 platform of the Socialist Party, and requested that the same be read to the Council. Moved that the communication be read; amended, that the communication lay over for one week; amendment to amend, to refer to the Executive Committee. Moved to lay the subject matter on the table; carried, 63 in favor and 41 against. A communication was received from the Barbers Union No. 148, objecting to E. J. Livernash as orator at the literary exercises on Labor Day, and stating that unless some one else replaces him that the Barbers Union No. 148 will not parade or participate in the celebration on Labor Day. Moved that the Council refer this communication to the Executive Committee to see if it can not select a suitable man to act as orator on Labor Day, and that it be instructed to report back next meeting. Moved that the communication lay on the table; carried.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS—Mr. E. R. Zion was granted the privilege of the floor to speak in support of the report of our Law and Legislative Committee, disapproving of the proposed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1; he stated that the proposed amendment was bad and not in the interest of the people of this city or State; that it savored of corporation legislation, and that the whole scheme of Professor Plehn relative to the amendment seemed imaginative. His remarks were well received by the

delegates. The Law and Legislative Committee asked the Council to make the further consideration of its report on said amendment a special order of business for Friday evening, August 28, at 9 p. m. Committee's request concurred in.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Machinists—Requested delegates and unionists, when traveling, to be careful and keep away from the Denver and Rio Grande and Iowa Central Railroads, also Santa Fe. Musicians—Business dull; plenty of music for Labor Day. Upholsterers—Business fair; Vance & Co., Gough & Co., John Breuner, and Chas. Moore Upholstering firms are purchasing non-union mattresses; from Crescent Feather Co., request a demand for their label. Stable Employees—Van Ness Stable, Fagin, and Golden Gate Stables unfair. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths matter still unsettled; request all sister unions to lend their aid; will prosecute the boycott vigorously. Grocery Clerks—Have adopted the button of the Allied Provision Trades, and ask unionists to look for the clerk's button when being served.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee reported that it instructed a special committee to investigate the communication from the Federated Harbor Improvement Association. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Navy and the Civil Service Commission at Washington, and obtain a copy of political order objected to by Vallejo Central Council. The committee also reported that in future it would insist upon strict attendance of all members of it, and that under no circumstance would any member be excused except for the strongest reasons. The committee reported that it had considered the protest of Photo Engravers Union No. 8, against the action of Typographical Union No. 21 in performing work formerly done by their members, and that it had summoned both sides to appear on Monday evening, August 17, and submit evidence of their claims. Moved to postpone consideration of the matter for two weeks; motion lost, 12 in favor and 26 against. Report of committee concurred in.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—The Committee reported that the committee on prizes would review the parade from carriages. Also that the literary committee had been instructed to have moving pictures after the literary exercises. The committee recommends that on Friday evening, August 14, the roll of unions be called and delegates respond as to what action their union had taken. Moved to make the matter a special order of business for 9 p. m. next Friday evening; carried. The committee recommends also that the drawing for places in the Miscellaneous Division take place on Friday evening, August 21, in open Council; carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

RECEIPTS—Ship Drillers, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Coopers No. 65, \$6; Hackmen, \$6; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Sailors, \$20; Photo Engravers, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$20; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$14; Bartenders, \$10; Rammermen, \$2; Upholsterers, \$6; Machine Hands, \$8; Coopers No. 131, \$4; Blacksmiths, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Bakers No. 24, \$14; Machinists, \$20. Total, \$172.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$10; J. Monahan & Co., printing, \$5.25; H. S. Crocker Co., stationery, \$8.75; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; Telephone Company, \$9.35; extra help in office for addressing envelopes, \$1.50. Total, \$90.35.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted, ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

The negro firemen in Pittsburg, Pa., will be organized and enrolled in the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen in a short time.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

UNION MEN!

TAKE A HUNCH

Get in line and see my famous \$8.88 union made suits. They are worth \$12.50 to \$15.00 elsewhere.



9 and 11
Fourth St. Near Market

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Divisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

**GOLDEN GATE
COMPRESSED YEAST**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached
for silverware and picture premiums. Office
26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

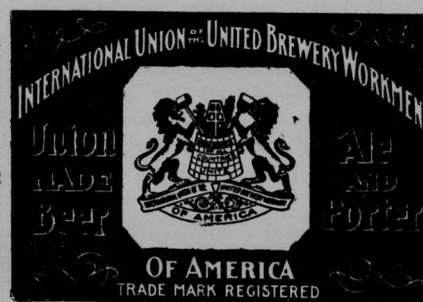


SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for August is gold on blue.

PRESIDENT JEANS**UNION MADE**

SAMUEL & CO. - - - MANUFACTURERS

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.

**CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA**

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions
and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
Resources - - - \$5,025,939.09

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.
Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street
Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue

Demand union-stamped shoes.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases
before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

John Freel of the *Examiner* chapel, died on Monday, August 17th. He had been a sick man for a number of months, but was able to attend to business until recently. In the early "eighties" Mr. Freel was employed in the Government printing office on the Presidio reservation, and for about twenty years he had worked on the *Examiner*. The deceased was deservedly popular among his associates, for his quiet and yet sincere ways had endeared him to all. A full delegation of printer friends paid their last mark of respect yesterday afternoon to the memory of John Freel. W. J. White delivered a eulogy in which he expressed the sorrow of No. 21's members at the loss sustained, and extended to the widow our sympathy. The remains were cremated in the Odd Fellows' crematory.

The New York *Union Printer*, in a late issue, proves the truth of the old adage that "we go from home to hear the news." Here is a reproduction of interest under the head "a new Hearst home:"

"The new Hearst building now in course of construction at San Francisco is planned after California Mission architecture. The home of the San Francisco *Examiner* at the corner of Market and Third Streets, is on the site of the one destroyed by the earthquake. Its extreme length and breadth are 160 by 97½ feet. Every comfort and convenience which modern construction has evolved is incorporated. It is also fireproof and earthquake proof. Electric power is of course used throughout, from the motors that turn the presses to the pumps that fill the great tanks resting on the roof. This water is usually taken from the city's mains, but other supply may also be made available by the opening of a valve in pipes leading from the basement, where artesian wells have been sunk.

Ben Hanford of the New York Typographical Union is a sick man. For some time he was in the hospital, but during the early part of the month he was reported out of the institution and gaining in strength. Mr. Hanford expects to resume his letters to the labor press by the first of September, and also resume his efforts for the socialists, on whose platform he stands as the nominee for Vice-President.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., and known to nearly every printer in the land, was married to Miss Alice Boswell of Washington, D. C., on August 11, 1908. When the A. F. of L. met in San Francisco four years ago, Mr. Morrison became personally acquainted with many of our members, and he has their hearty congratulations on his elevation to the ranks of the benedicts.

Clarence A. Davy of the *Call* was married to Miss Ella Neil of Fresno on August 12th. The ceremony was performed in this city. The groom is the son of William M. Davy, foreman of the *Call* composing room. The young couple have many friends to wish them success on the life journey, and No. 21's members add their good wishes.

The Sacramento *Tribune* of August 11th contained this paragraph: "W. F. Rawlins, linotype operator and machinist, who for a number of years past worked on the Sacramento *Union* in the capacity of operator, assistant foreman and foreman, is now foreman of the *Evening Globe* of San Francisco, the Calkins' new paper. He visited his family here Sunday and returned to the Bay on the afternoon train. His family will move to San Francisco a little later.

A letter from a printer located in Fairbanks, Alaska, states that work is not good. The advice is given that no one should go there searching for employment, because there are seven idle typos and living expenses are very high.

About 400 former employees of the Government printing office bindery who were dismissed by former Public Printer Stillings, cannot re-enter the service of the big printery without submitting to another examination such as is required of apprentices about to go into the service. After considering the case

for many months, the civil service commission has decided that none of these bookbinders may be favored. Public Printer Leach prefers experienced men to the training of new ones. It is likely that the President will be appealed to to overrule the Commissioner's order.

The New York *Call* of August 14th has a long article on the gains of "Big Six." After referring in optimistic terms to the business outlook for the fall, as outlined by the delegates to the Boston convention who passed through New York, the *Call* says: "According to a report by Mr. George Stein, organizer of No. 6, since June 1, 1908, four offices have been added to the list of eight-hour shops. They are Lent & Graff, 139 East Twenty-fifth street; Hegeman & Co., show printers, 509 West Fifty-sixth street; Edwards, Call, Brown, 541 West 123d street, and Herman Feinberg, 225 Williams street." It appears that Mr. Feinberg, who had a reputation for high-class work, fell a victim to the wiles of the Typothetae's dulcet strains about the ease with which first-grade men could be furnished. His experience with the incompetents was not lonely, and he vows that "the union man is the only good man." Two nine-hour shops—the Gillis Press and the Grannis Press—have passed into the hands of receivers, and the machinery and type sold at auction. Several large catalogues and monthly magazines have changed from nine to eight-hour conditions, and the *Call* truly observes: "These transfers made in a period of depression and inactivity, give hopeful assurance of the extension of union conditions and the universal recognition of Unionism's emblem—the Allied Printing Trades Council's label."

Ed. Holzer of the *Recorder* chapel, has left for Syracuse, his home, to visit his mother. He expects to be away about three months, and will renew acquaintance with friends in the Eastern cities.

There is mail at headquarters for Wm. B. Appel, Mrs. W. E. Hicks and Charles E. Reppard.

Next week's issue of the LABOR CLARION will contain a summary of the business transacted by the International Convention. Geo. A. Tracy was the chairman of the Committee on Appeals, in accordance with the action of the Hot Springs' Convention. W. H. Ellis was Chairman of the Committee on

Political Policy and Phil Johnson was a member of the Committee on Supplemental Trade Education. While L. F. Compton's name does not appear on any committee, yet a glance over the proceedings to hand shows that he fathered at least a dozen propositions for the consideration of the delegates. One of them was a plan to provide for out-of-work benefits, and others had for their purpose an increase in the membership of the I. T. U. Executive Council.

St. Paul has signed a three-year agreement with the publishers, placing everything on the straight eight-hour basis and giving time hands \$22 for day and \$25 for night work.

The Werner Company of Akron, Ohio, under union conditions had more than seventy presses in constant use; now it is said that no more than a dozen are continually running.

The two most prominent summer resorts of New Haven, Conn., have ordered that hereafter the label shall appear on all printed matter.

THE PICNIC.

The outing on Sunday, September 6th, is attracting attention in printing circles. There will be large delegations in attendance from all trade unions. Fairfax Park is convenient for the men who work at night, for the boats run at intervals throughout each day. The ride in the electric cars is pleasant, and altogether the inducements to visit the country are numerous.

A tug of wag between picked members of the Allied Printing Trades Council is promised and a race for apprentice boys working in both newspaper and job offices. James P. Lowell and Ernest Mitchell will head the floor committee, and Mark W. Dunbar will have a number of assistants to see that everything runs smoothly. Jules J. Chaudet is the chairman of the tombola caretakers, and George Mitchell will preside with his usual dignity over the athletic events.

A word of commendation is due the general committee of arrangements. These men have worked hard for success, and they will surely reap the reward due their efforts. This committee is composed of George S. Hollis, Leo Michelson, Peter J. Cotter, Eddie Sullivan, Louis Bickell, W. L. Slocum and J. J. Chaudet.



SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

The importance of advocating the desirability of a permanent down-town shopping district cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means the centralization of the city's business, and it will add much to the convenience of the San Francisco shopper. There is only one way of bringing this important change about, and that is to encourage the down-town shopping movement. We have long since accepted Market Street as the natural retail center of the city, a fact best demonstrated by our immediate return to a location which at the time seemed almost hopeless. Nothing will help to build up the down town district more than the patronage of the buying public and it is as much to your interest as it is to ours.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

San Francisco Lodge, No. 68, of the Machinists, held a very lively session last Wednesday evening. The subject under discussion was a motion to vote \$200.00 to the Socialist party for educational purposes. After the various sides of the question had been discussed by different members with widely varying views, it was finally tabled.

D. P. Hagerty was elected by acclamation as a delegate to the Iron Trades Council.

The following were nominated for delegates to the California State Federation of Labor: G. W. Tangye, J. P. Bogan, T. Howard, E. L. Reguin, Chas. W. Meyer and R. I. Wisler. Further nominations and election will be held at the next meeting, Wednesday, August 26th.

The following were nominated as delegates to the Asiatic Exclusion League: Wm. R. Hagerty, E. H. Misner, J. P. Bogan and Thos. McDonald.

The joint picnic of machinists and apprentices will be held next Sunday, August 23rd, at El Campo.

Local No. 16 of the International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees decided last Wednesday to purchase 125 copies of the special Labor Day edition of the *LABOR CLARION*.

The sum of \$560.00 was sent to the International for the general strike fund.

Samuel D. Simmons and Wm. G. Rusk were elected delegates to the ninth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, to be held in San Jose during the week commencing October 5th. Max Fogel and Edward Wagner were elected alternate delegates.

Arthur A. Hay of Los Angeles attended the Boston convention of the printers, and held a conference with the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Alfred Dalton, Jr., past president of the Federated Trades Council and the Typographical Union of Sacramento, is editing the Sacramento *Union* labor column. He is making a success of the department.

There are labor disputes in the city of Stockton. The teamsters want a closed shop agreement, and the bakers have asked for increased pay for night work. It appears that the employing bakers decided to operate at night, in addition to the regular day shifts. The men wanted fifty cents additional for the night work, a very reasonable request, but it was refused. The result is that both the teamsters and the bakers are out of employment, and State Organizer Schroeder of the bakers is trying to arrange a settlement.

The shoe clerks gave a house-warming and smoker last Monday evening in the cosy hall of the associated clerks, 321 Van Ness avenue. Max E. Licht, vice-president of the Retail Clerks' International Union, delivered the address of welcome, and he was followed by congratulatory talks from visitors and members of the local. The entertainment features were of the highest order, and the shoe clerks are rightfully proud of their formal introduction to society in their new home.

Joseph F. Valentine, vice-president of the A. F. of L., addressed a joint meeting of the boilermakers' lodges last Wednesday night. It is to be hoped that the outcome of the gathering will be a restoration of conditions satisfactory to all concerned.

The Allied Provision Trades Council has elected Louis Savoy marshal for its division in the Labor Day parade. William Bewes and Louis Hilf will serve as aides.

Bartenders' Union, No. 41, has rejected the proposed amendment to the International by-laws providing for State and district subordinate councils. The sum of \$42.00 was donated to sick members.

The waitresses are having trouble with the restaurant at 38 Seventh street. The employment of non-unionists is the cause. Judge Graham has refused to issue a temporary injunction to the Citizens' Alliance against No. 48 until he has had the opportunity of finding out what the waitresses have to say in their own behalf. This is a new departure. It has long been the custom to issue temporary injunctions merely on application. All Judge Graham would do was to issue an order calling upon the union to show cause why it should not be enjoined from the acts complained of.

The waitresses have reduced their death benefit from \$100.00 to \$50.00.

George Sandeman of the blacksmiths has returned from visits to other sections of the State in the interests of his organization.

John McLaughlin is back from the East, where he went on business for the teamsters. He reports a pleasant journey, but prefers the cool weather of California's summer to the heat of the other side of the Rockies.

The broom makers are renewing their agitation against Chinese and convict-made brooms. It would be a good idea for the union to publish a list of stores or factories that can supply the white labor and union-labeled product. There have been inquiries in this direction.

B. Katschinski, proprietor of the Philadelphia Shoe Company, has donated two beautiful sterling silver loving cups (splendid samples of the art of silver-smithing), to be given to the union making the best appearance in the Labor Council parade and to the union having the most unique and original float in the building trades parade. These handsome trophies are certainly worth a strenuous effort to win

and many unions will endeavor to secure these much coveted prizes.

B. B. Rosenthal, International Organizer for the Upholsterers' Union, will leave in a few days for the purpose of organizing locals in various parts of the State. He will also go to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Salt Lake City.

Drug Clerks' Union, No. 472, is arranging for a ladies' night to be held in the new hall of the retail clerks' association, 321 Van Ness Avenue, on the evening of Friday, September 4.

The article on "The Possibilities of Intellectual Co-operation between North and South America" is interesting in the extreme. It is too long to publish in full in one issue, and will appear in two parts. Dr. Rowe's contribution is not merely educational, but it concerns the people on both sides of the equator. If there comes intellectual co-operation, there will surely follow improved trade relations. Business will receive an impetus, and every man, woman and child will be benefited. Consequently, trade unionists, as well as those who are not affiliated with labor organizations, are pleased to see the movement have such support.

The United States Steel Trust has purchased 361 acres of land at Stinesville, Ind., and it is announced that the corporation will expend \$11,500,000 in developing stone quarries and building a "model town" for its employees, similar to the one existing at Gary, Ind.

The eight-hour demonstration in Brisbane, Australia, recently, was marked by the participation for the first time in the history of the day of organized women workers. The new recruits represented the Clothing Trade Female Employees' Union.

THIS IS ALL
YOU PAY



Don't wait till Pay-Day. Buy NOW what you need at the
BIG Credit Store and wear it while
paying a-dollar-a-week.

\$35	New Fall Broadcloth	\$22.50
	Jacket Suits for women	
DOLLAR - A - WEEK		
\$25	Men's Suits, Browns, Blues or Blacks, at	\$17.50
DOLLAR - A - WEEK		

The Abrams Company

INCORPORATED

1149 to 1159 Market Street.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL.

Last Wednesday afternoon there was a gathering of women interested in the suffrage movement in the hall of the Hillside Club of Berkeley. The attendance was very large, and the enthusiasm keen.

Mrs. John F. Swift urged more aggressive and concerted action to further the propaganda. She thought that "American women have too much jam on their bread and butter."

A delegation of about 200 women will attend the Republican convention to urge a suffrage plank in the platform.

Mrs. William Keith said in part:

"We should favor the labor unions, and lose no opportunity of aiding them in their endeavors. The American Federation of Labor is pledged to support and actively work for women's enfranchisement.

"The cause of equal suffrage is willing to be judged by the friends it has made and by the enemies it has made. However, we should like to know our real status as a public question."

Able talks were made by Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Mrs. Eleanor Carlisle, Mrs. Claire Southard, Mrs. A. V. Curl and Mrs. Thomas B. Ray. Every woman was advised to read a book entitled "Heathen Slaves and Christian Rulers."

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Medill McCormick, a daughter of the late Senator Mark Hanna, has organized in Chicago a woman's branch of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation.

The immediate object of this department is to better the condition of the working women of this country—and there are hundreds of thousands of them—chiefly through promoting and securing legislation in their favor. There is to be no sentimentality about this movement.

The aim of the women connected with the welfare department is primarily a better understanding between employers and employees, and realization by the former that besides the first essentials to existence for the labor they employ—steady work, equitable wages, and reasonable hours—consideration ought to be given to the physical well being of the workers in the establishments in which they are required to spend such a large part of their lives.

The women who are to engage in this work will not be those who are inspired by a butterfly interest in the uplifting of the human race.

EMPLOYERS' WIVES TO ACT.

They will be the wives and daughters or other near relatives of employers, and it will be their duty to ascertain for themselves the conditions under which the employees of their husbands labor and to ameliorate them when they need amelioration.

It will be their duty also to interest the wives and daughters of other employers to the same end. It is a work which contains such vast responsibilities of benefit that it has found encouragement in the ranks of both capital and labor.

The inspiration for this national movement was found in an experience which Mrs. McCormick had during an investigation she made last winter into the settlements of the stockyards of Chicago. She became interested in welfare work through her father's devotion to it, and both in Cleveland, her old home, and in Chicago she has been identified with movements intended to improve the standard of living among the working classes. It became evident to her, however, that the methods which were being pursued could be improved; that they failed to accomplish as much as they might. She concluded, if any permanent good were to be achieved, a different and more practical plan would have to be adopted.

* * *

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 18 to Typographical Union No. 21, will meet Monday, August 24th, at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. L. A. Bickell, 4880 Cherry street, corner of Forty-ninth street, Oakland. The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council

Hall Association has kindly extended the invitation to use one of their halls for permanent meeting place in the Labor Temple, 312-316 Fourteenth street. Final arrangements will be announced in the LABOR CLARION next week.

A good attendance at Monday's meeting is urged, in order that we may discuss the proposal to meet regularly in one of the Labor Temple halls.

MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL, Secretary pro tem.
400 Thirty-fifth avenue, City.

* * *

Here is an unkind cut from the Sacramento Bee: "The Rev. Arthur Rawei, of Maoriland, New Zealand, declares that if all the married women in the United States were tattooed on the chin, Maori fashion, there would be fewer divorces and fewer affinities.

"That may be true, but this plan is utterly impracticable. The Rev. Rawei obviously does not know American women. How can they be persuaded to keep their chins still long enough to be tattooed?"

* * *

Miss Hazel MacDonald of Chicago, who some time ago advocated the establishment of a home for aged and indigent postoffice clerks, has been elected a delegate to the convention of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, which will open at Louisville, Ky., on September 7th. She will have an opportunity to submit her plan to the convention.

Household Hints and Recipes.

QUICK BANANA PIE.—Make a pastry shell by lining a plate with paste rolled thin and baking it. Beat three-quarters cup of cream until thick, sweeten with one-third cup powdered sugar and add two ripe bananas sliced very thin. Fill the shell and serve at once.

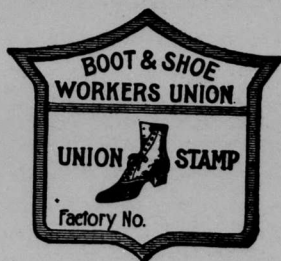
CHEESE AND OLIVE SALAD.—To one cup of cottage cheese add one dozen stuffed olives chopped rather fine. Add enough boiled dressing to make a smooth mass and mold into small balls.

CRACKER LEMON PIE.—Mix the grated rind and juice of two lemons, one cup of seeded and chopped raisins, one-half cup of fine cracker crumbs, one cup of boiling water and 1½ cups of sugar. Stir well and heat until boiling. Fill a paste lined plate, cover with a rich upper crust, brush with beaten egg and bake.

COLD SORES.—Not the least unpleasant, by any means, of the ills attendant upon a cold is the uncomfortable, unbecoming cold sore or fever blister. If taken in time, its further development can often be stopped by the application of a bit of alum. Moisten this and rub gently but thoroughly over the spot.

SORE THROAT.—For summer sore throat, which is often due to the irritation of dust, try gargling with a mixture of twenty grains of chlorate of potassium to an ounce of water. A teaspoonful of the potash to a wineglassful of water is quite a good domestic measure.

GOOD REMEDY FOR FRECKLES.—Ordinary buttermilk is one of the best cosmetics at this time of year. The lactic acid in the milk has a most beneficial effect on the skin and causes fading of the little stains—due to decomposition of the secretion of the skin—which are commonly called freckles.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Now located in its new class A, fire-proof building, Market Street, near Fourth. Both checking and savings business transacted.

Our armor-plate safe deposit vaults will afford perfect protection from fire and theft.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 8 O'CLOCK TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS.

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class A. Theatre Building

For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon
Phone West 6000

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE

DE HAVEN SEXTETTE, with Sydney C. Gibson;
THE FOUR BALUS; HOWARD AND HOWARD;
DOLESCH AND ZILLBAUER; BIG CITY QUARTETTE;
CHARLES H. BRADSHAW & CO; RAFFIN'S SIMIAN PERFORMERS; NEW ORPHEUM
MOTION PICTURES. Last Week of the great Pan-
tomimic Sensation THE FOUR RIANOS.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell
and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
United Cigar Stores.
M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores.
Sutro Baths.

Orpheum.

The bill at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will have for its chief new feature the De Haven Sextette in the dancing opera, "The Understudy." It will introduce Sydney C. Gibson, a remarkably clever comedian and an excellent vocalist. Others in the cast will be Miriam F. Carson, Ridie Barrett, Edna Barrett, Florence Williams and Elsie Krebs. The Four Baltus, Olympic Gymnasts, who have just concluded a triumphant engagement at the New York Hippodrome, will be seen for the first time in this city. Eugene and Willie Howard, two talented youngsters, will present their singing and dancing sketch, "The Hebrew Messenger Boy and the Thespian." Their sketch is entirely their own composition and bristles with wit and humor. Dolesch and Zillbauer, the original Viennese street singers, will also be new to us. With this programme the Big City Quartette, Charles H. Bradshaw & Co., Raffin's Simian Performers and the Four Rianos will conclude their engagement. A new series of Orpheum Motion Pictures will prove a pleasant termination to the performance.

LABOR UNION HELD LIABLE.

That a labor union is liable for damages if it calls its men out because a workman is not a member of the union is a decision rendered by Judge Lanman in the county court at Victoria, B. C., recently.

Graham, a Calgary stonecutter, member of the local union at that place, refused to submit to a working test by the Victoria union, which notified the contractor it would call the men out unless Graham was discharged.

Because of his loss of employment Graham sued the union for \$500, and judgment was given in his favor, the court holding the union had exceeded its legal rights.

**FAIR OR UNFAIR, WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY**

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Smoke Blue Diamond and Nickel In Cigars. The best cigars on earth at the price. Made by Thrane Bros., 1800 Market St., S. F. Union made cigars. ***

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters, Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. Joseph E. Vera, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 321 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

W. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Gidding, 9-11 Fourth.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 33 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1546 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(11) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) *McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevlin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(71) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 404 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.
NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- September 1, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.
September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.
September 7, Louisville, Ky., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.
September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.
September 8, Eureka, Cal., International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.
September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.
September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.
September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.
September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.
September 17, New York City, International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.
September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.
September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union.
October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.
November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.
November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.
December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.
December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

CONVENTION CALL.

California State Federation of Labor.

To All Affiliated Unions—GREETING:

Pursuant to the Constitution and By-Laws of the California State Federation of Labor, you are hereby advised that the Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in American Foresters Hall, 169 West San Fernando Street, in the City of San Jose, California, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 5, 1908, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: Each regularly affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year) as follows:

Labor unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less, and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call is taken.

Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California. The secretaries of the affiliated unions will observe the necessity of mailing duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided by the constitution.

RAILROAD RATES.

Delegates may purchase tickets for the going trip any time between September 25th and October 10th, both dates inclusive, at the same time asking the agent at the starting point to give them a receipt certificate on account of the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and the agents at San Jose will honor them and sell tickets for return at one-third the lowest first-class rate any time up to and including Tuesday, October 13th, 1908, after the same has been properly filled out and certified to by the secretary of the convention, and after he has been advised that there were at least fifty delegates in attendance holding receipt certificates showing them to have paid full fare to San Jose.

The Santa Fe Railroad is on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The hotel rates will be from \$2.00 per day upwards. Rooms from 50 cents to \$1.50 per night.

The headquarters of the executive council will be in the Hotel Imperial, 173 South First street.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular.

All per capita tax should be paid before the 25th of September, 1908.

Attest: GEO. A. TRACY,

President.
GEO. W. BELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on August 13, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Reports for the past month of the Board of Directors and Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Treasurer were submitted and accepted.

Action on proposed amendments relative to the regulation uniform was postponed to the September meeting of the union. Similar procedure was taken on the proposed constitutional amendment requiring members to vote at the annual election of the union. Mr. J. F. Fitzgerald was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Directors occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John Winzel.

At the Board meeting held August 18, President Cassasa presiding, Mr. S. L. Heilbron was admitted to membership by initiation and Mrs. M. E. Williams and C. Fowler Williams of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, M. O. Gutierrez of Local No. 117, Tacoma, and A. M. Mathews of Local No. 426, Tonopah, were admitted on transfer. Mrs. K. Murphy of Local No. 210, Fresno, and E. Arriola, Sr. and E. J. Murphy, Sr. of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, were admitted to full membership in Local No. 6.

Messrs. Joseph Goetze and O. Mansfield have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. C. Burger tendered his resignation from membership in Local No. 6, which was duly accepted.

The Board of Directors has decided that members of the M. M. P. U. that fail to notify the Secretary to the contrary on or before Wednesday, August 26, will not be considered available for or desirous of accepting Labor Day parade engagements in the jurisdiction. Members that are not as yet engaged, and that desire engagement to parade, are urged to promptly notify the Secretary.

Members are notified that in future and until further notice to the contrary, engagements in Stege, Contra Costa County, also in South City and Tanforan Park, San Mateo County, will be governed by rates applicable to engagements occurring in San Francisco, with the addition of proper transportation charges.

Members are advised that the committee on price-list revision will meet on Wednesday, August 26th, at 1 p. m. in Apollo Hall, 68 Haight street, to consider the proposed revision of Section 42, relating to five-cent dance engagements. All members interested are invited to attend and participate in the consideration of suggested amendment.

A CORPORATION MEASURE TO DEFEAT. (Continued from Page 1)

practically all the property—corporate and private—within its boundaries.

The new measure, on the contrary, proposes to take all corporation property—some sixty millions in value—out of the hands of San Francisco and for purposes of taxation and revenue transfer it to the State. The last two sentences contain the situation in a nutshell. I do not believe it will reduce the burdens of the city taxpayer as is claimed by the proponents of the new measure. On the contrary, I agree with Mr. Zion, that from a purely financial point of view, it simply means increased taxation for the small property owner and a corresponding decrease to the powerful corporations.

These considerations are trifling, however, compared to the fatal objection before referred to. Is it not a fact that San Francisco is the stronghold of organized labor on this Coast? Are not the large labor employing corporations also well aware of this fact? Does a man with a grain of common sense believe for a moment that to transfer to other hands than our own any power over these corporations we now possess would be anything less than suicidal? The functions of taxation and license, practically in the hands of organized labor through its controlling citizenship in San Francisco, is one of its most effective weapons.

The German Savings and Loan Society

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

To accommodate depositors residing in the Mission, a branch of The German Savings and Loan Society of 526 California Street, for the receipt and payment of deposits, will be located at

2572 MISSION STREET
between 21st and 22d Streets, on and after Saturday, August 1st, 1908

OFFICE HOURS	- - - -	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from	- - - -	10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. for receipt of deposits only		

Take the Family to

Santa Cruz

SUNDAY

ROUND TRIP

\$2.50

Leave Third and Townsend Streets Depot
Sundays at 7:20 A. M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Ticket Offices :

884 MARKET ST. 3d and TOWNSEND STS. 14 POWELL ST.